quoniam factoris surdi latus R seu $q3+qqx-qxx-x3$ divisores habet $q+x$, $q+x$, $q-x$ qui duarum sunt magnitudinum, rejicio divisorem unum magnitudinis utriusq; & per divisorem $q+x$ qui relinquitur multiplico factorem rationalem $qq-xx$. Et quoniam factum $q3+qqx-qxx-x3$ æquale est lateri R, pono $m=1$. & inde, cum π sit $\frac{1}{3}$, fit $\lambda-1=-\frac{4}{3}$. Ordinatam igitur reduco ad denominatorem $R^{-\frac{4}{3}}$ & fit $Z^{o}\times\overline{3q^{6}+2q^{5}x+8q^{4}xx+8q^{3}x^{3}-7qqx^{4}-6qx^{5}}\times\overline{q^{3}+qqx-qxx-x^{3}}|^{-\frac{4}{3}}$. Unde est $a=3q^{6}$. $b=2q^{5}$ &c. $e=q3$. $f=qq$ &c. $\theta-1=0$. $\theta=1=\eta$. $\lambda=-\frac{1}{3}$. $r=1$. $s=\frac{2}{3}$. $t=\frac{1}{3}$. $v=0$. Et his in serie scriptis prodit area $\frac{3qqx+3x^{3}}{\sqrt{\text{cub.}\ \overline{a3+aax-axx-x^{3}}}}$, terminis omnibus in serie tota post tertium evanescentibus.

PROP. VI. THEOR. IV.

Si Curvæ abscissa AB sit z, & scribantur R pro $e+fz^{\eta}+gz^{2\eta}+hz^{3\eta}+$ &c. & S pro $k+lz^{\eta}+mz^{2\eta}+nz^{3\eta}$ &c. sit autem ordinatim applicata $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}S^{\mu-1}$ in $a+bz^{\eta}+cz^{2\eta}+dz^{3\eta}$ &c. & si terminorum, e, f, g, h, &c. & k, l, m, n. &c. rectangula sint.

ek	fk	gk	hk	&c.
el	fl	gl	hl	&c.
em	fm	gm	hm	&c.
en	fn	gn	hn	&c.

Et

Et si rectang
rales sint respec

$\frac{1}{\eta}\theta=r.$ r+
$r+\mu=s'.$ s+
$s'+\mu=t''.$ t'+
$t''+\mu=v'''.$ v'''+

area Curvæ erit

$z^{\theta}R^{\lambda}S^{\mu}$ in $\frac{\frac{1}{\eta}a}{rek}+$

Ubi A denotat
$\frac{\frac{1}{\eta}a}{rek}$ cum signo su
secundi, C coeff
Terminorum ve
vel plures deesse
ad modum præc
tinent. Pergit a
infinitum, & Pro

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